

**REMARKS**

Claims 1-56 are all the claims pending in the application.

**Claims Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102**

Claims 1, 10-12, 14, 15, 24-26, 28, 29, 38-40, 42, and 46-56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being allegedly anticipated by Zerber. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection in view of the following comments.

**Claims 1, 15, and 29**

Claim 1, among a number of unique features, recites “receiving user selection of a plurality of applets,” claim 15 recites “one or more computer programs, performed by the computers, for receiving user selection of a plurality of applets,” claim 29 recites “receiving user selection of a plurality of applets.”

The Examiner asserts that col. 3, lines 1 to 28 of Zerber discloses receiving user selection of a plurality of applets (see pages 2-3 of the Office Action). However, col. 3, lines 1 to 28 of Zerber merely recites:

The web browser 38 can generate a main mail page 40, a compose page 42, and a view page 44. In preferred embodiments, the pages 40, 42, and 44 are HTML pages and each page 40, 42, 44 includes a Java.TM. applet. A mail applet 46, a compose message applet 48, and a view applet 50 run in pages 40, 42, 44, respectively, to display information in their respective pages 40, 42, 44. The mail applet 46 causes the web browser 38 to display portions of the main mail page 40, which provides access to various mail box features, such as an inbox of messages, a message log of sent messages, drafts of messages not sent, a message composition template, etc. The mail applet 46

further creates a thread to run a local Hyper Text Transport Protocol (HTTP) server 52. The compose applet 48, which runs in the compose page 42, causes the web browser 38 to display portions of the compose page 42, which provides a template to compose new messages, and reply to and forward received messages. The view applet 50, which runs in the view page 44, causes the web browser 38 to display portions of the view page 44 in which the user may read and view the content of messages.

In preferred embodiments, the mail applet 46 is executed first to display the main mail page 40 including various mail box features. When the user selects to view or read a message, the mail applet 46 opens the view page 44, which includes the view applet 50. Similarly, when the user selects to compose, reply to or forward a message, the mail applet 46 opens the compose page 42, which includes the compose applet 48. In this way, in preferred embodiments, the applets and web pages are only loaded when needed. (emphasis added)

It is clear from the recited passages, that the cited portion of Zerber discloses only that when a user selects a certain function, *e.g.*, to view or read a message, a page that includes a corresponding applet is opened. Zerber, however, fails to disclose receiving user selection of a plurality of applets. Zerber discloses only opening a single page that may include an applet when the user selects a certain functionality. In short, it is respectfully submitted that Zerber does not teach or suggest receiving user selection of a plurality of applets. Since Zerber fails to disclose the above-recited features of independent claims 1, 15, and 29, Zerber does not anticipate those claims.

#### Claim 46

Claim 46 recites “generating a separate window within the viewer for each selected applet.” The Examiner asserts that Zerber discloses a web browser 38 that can generate a

number of HTML pages and that a webpage can include a Java applet (*e.g.*, main page, compose page, view page). The Examiner also asserts that Zerber discloses that multiple compose pages and view pages can be opened in the web browser at the same time (see pages 3-4 of the Office Action).

Zerber discloses a web page having an applet (col. 3, lines 1 to 7) and that multiple HTML pages can be opened in the web browser at the same time (col. 8, lines 6 to 15). Zerber, however, discloses only that a web browser may open multiple compose pages and multiple view pages. However, it is respectfully submitted that each of those opened pages would have their own window and as such are not defined within a fixed viewing space since it would have been understood that Zerber merely discloses opening a separate browser window for each HTML page opened. Zerber does not disclose a separate window within the view for each applet, as Zerber is silent as to how an applet is displayed except for disclosing that an applet may be included in the web page. Accordingly, Zerber clearly fails to disclose applets that are contained within a viewer.

Since, Zerber fails to disclose at least the above-recited features of independent claim 46 it is respectfully submitted that Zerber does not anticipate claim 46.

Claims 10-12, 14, 24-26, 28, 38-40, 42 and 47-56

Consequently, claims 10-12, 14, 24-26, 28, 38-40, 42, and 47-56 are not anticipated by Zerber, at least by virtue of their dependency from the independent claims discussed above.

**Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103**

Claims 3-9, 13, 18-23, 27, 31-37, and 41 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

**Claims 3-9, 18-23 and 31-37**

Claims 3-9, 18-23 and 31-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zerber and U.S. Patent No. 5,561,757 to Southgate (hereinafter “Southgate”). It is respectfully submitted that Southgate fails to cure the deficiencies of Zerber discussed above for claims 1, 15, and 29, and accordingly, claims 3-9, 18-23, and 31-37 are patentable over a the asserted combination, of Zerber and Southgate, at least by virtue of their dependency from the independent claims discussed above.

Claims 13, 27, and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zerber in view of “Swing Tool Set” (hereinafter “STS”). Regarding claims 13, 27, and 41, which depend on claims 1, 15, and 29, respectively, it is respectfully submitted that STS fails to cure the deficiencies of Zerber discussed above. Therefore, claims 13, 27, and 41 are patentable at least by virtue of their dependency on claims 1, 15, and 29, respectively.

In addition, with respect to claims 13, 27, and 41, the Examiner fails to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness by providing a reasonable suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine the reference (*see* MPEP § 2143).

The Federal Circuit has noted that the USPTO is held to a rigorous standard when trying to show that an invention would have been obvious in view of the combination of two or more references. According to the Federal Circuit, "the best defense against the subtle but powerful attraction of a hindsight-based obviousness analysis is rigorous application of the requirement for a showing of the teaching or motivation to combine prior art references" (*see In re Sang Su Lee*, 61 USPQ2d 1433 (Fed. Cir. 2002), *citing, e.g., In re Dembiczak*, 175 F.3d 994, 999, 50 USPQ2d 1614, 1617 (Fed. Cir. 1999)).

Applicant respectfully submits that the current grounds of rejection do not satisfy the Federal Circuit's standard for demonstrating that the claimed invention would have been obvious in view of the combination of Zerber and STS. Specifically, the Examiner alleges that STS discloses using JInternal frames to represent objects such as windows in desktop environments and that one of ordinary skill in the art would learn from STS how to implement the applets using JInternal frames (see page 5 of the Office Action). Applicant respectfully submits that the Examiner fails to identify any motivation for implementing Zerber's applets using JInternal frames. Zerber relates to inter-applet communication within a web browser whereas STS merely describes the JInternalFrame construct to allow one applet to correspond to multiple documents (STS: page 10). It is respectfully submitted that one of ordinary skill in the art confronted with a problem of inter-applet communication would not have turned to STS. Thus, Applicant respectfully submits that, contrary to the Examiner's allegations, it would not have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to combine Zerber and STS. For at

Request for Reconsideration under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111  
U.S. Application No.: 09/747,063

Attorney Docket No.: A8063

least these additional reasons, Applicant respectfully submits that claims 13, 27, and 41 are clearly patentable over the asserted Zerber and STS combination.

**Conclusion**

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly invited to contact the undersigned attorney at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

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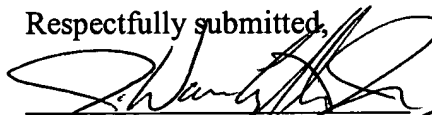
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Respectfully submitted,



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